(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2140.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1788.

HAGUE, *October* 7.

WE learn from Zirickzee in Zeeland, that the populace having met in several parts, have committed the greatest excesses. We have a list of 170 houses which they have pillaged; more than 50 have been pulled down to the ground; five persons have had their throats cut. Two hundred families who have escaped these mutineers, have retired to Antwerp, where the Austrian government have granted them an asylum and protection.

AMSTERDAM, *October* 11.

A complete revolution has taken place in the political and civil government of this city. The magistrates, who had been removed from their offices by the party in opposition to the stadtholder, were restored to their seats in the senate and city council. On the 9th instant the grand officers and burgomasters, who had been secluded by the faction, resumed the exercise of their several stations; and on the following day the secluded counsellors were reinstated in their offices; the persons who had been appointed by the faction to supercede them, made a virtue of necessity, they resigned without any struggle, and gave up employments which they could no longer hold.

On Tuesday last, the burgomasters received the following letter, from his highness the duke of Brunswick, dated Amsterdam the ninth instant.

"In order to secure the requisition of his Prussian majesty, and the honour of his arms, of being assured of the disarming the auxiliaries and free corps that shall be found in Amsterdam, I demand of the burgomasters and council of the city, for my entire satisfaction of the legal mode of their being disarmed, that the Leyden port or gate, be delivered to his *majesty's* troops, that shall appear there to morrow *at noon*; and I pledge myself no one shall come into the city; that the strictest discipline shall be observed, and that the troops shall stay no longer after the resolution of the state, with respect to their being disarmed, shall have been put in execution. You see, gentlemen, I ask no more than what the states require, and what other cities, such as Dordtrecht and Rotterdam desired of me.

C. G. F. D. of BRUNSWICK."

In consequence of the above, on Wednesday morning, a deputation of two burgomasters, and two of his council, waited on his highness, who was near the Leyden port, or gate, in order to settle every thing relative to the present circumstances; and in the afternoon 150 of the Prussian troops came into the city, took possession of that port, and the following capitulation was agreed upon,

1st, That the Prussian troops shall take possession of the Leyden gate, with one hundred and fifty men and two pieces of cannon.

2d, That two squadrons of light horse should be quartered at Overtoom.

3d, That none of the king's troops come into the city without permission of the magistrates.

4th, That the burgomasters and council of the city shall take the necessary steps for the securing of the sluices, at Haarlem and Muiden polts.

5th, That the burgomasters and council shall give to the duke of Brunswick, a daily account how far the resolutions of the city are brought forward.

6th, That Monf. de Haaren, as commissioner on behalf of the duke of Brunswick, shall be instructed in what extent they have proceeded in disarming the people.

On the day of the surrender, a skirmish took place in the city between the citizens of the two parties; it was occasioned by the faction placing wheel-barrows, covered with earth, in those streets through which the stadtholder's friends were advancing on horseback. This with some other insults, caused a little to ensue, in which some Jews were killed and others wounded. Soon after, however, peace was entirely restored; and on the eleventh, the Prussians took entire possession of Amsterdam.

LONDON, *September* 29.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, dated January 28, 1787.

"Lord Cornwallis is unremitting in his inquiries and superintendence of every department, and seems at least as to integrity and diligence, to be the counterpart of what lord Macartney was at Madrafs. The noble earl was scarcely entered on his new authority the first of the year, when he suspended Mr. Larkin, and nine other members of the board of trade, and Mr. Hirschman, the paymaster-general. The charges are not yet known but to the parties, and it is said, that they had no suspicion of any matter being against them, until the order of suspension passed the board. The secretaries, and every person in such public departments, have been obliged to relinquish all their private concerns in trade, &c. The Nabob of Bengal has been to visit the governor-general, and was much surprised at his lordship's refusal of a Nuzzer (present) of eight thousand rupees; as, on the other hand, was lord Cornwallis, at the Nabob's requesting he might be permitted to spend his pension of sixteen lacks of rupees a year as he chose, which his lordship immediately ordered. Mr. Colebrook was imprudent enough to let his Moonshea (Persian clerk) take a present from the Nabob of ten thousand rupees, for which he lost his appointment of Persian translator to the council. All this is such a strange reverse in Bengal, that Nabob's, Rajah's, &c. are making daily application for leave to come to Calcutta, to visit the phenomenon. The minister (Hyder Beg) is come down from Lucknow; his object is supposed to be to get the court of Oude rid of the remains of those people that were saddled on it by Mr. Hastings. Even the Nabob of Furruckabad, though a Feudatory of Oude, is come to endeavour to turn out Mr. Willes (the judge's son) who was placed over him, as a collector for the Nabob of Lucknow, by general Sloper, during his reign. Public credit rises, and is likely to acquire additional strength from the bank lately established here, proposing to transact the business of the treasury; and as an inducement, propose to go occasionally a few lacks in advance for government, in the liquidation of current demands, to which the board have acceded. Lieutenant Anderson, late resident at Scindia's court, is on his way home, and is succeeded by captain Kirkpatrick."

Oct. 4. Our armament goes on with unremitting spirit, and every possible exertion is made in the marine department.—The flag officers, who will go to sea with admiral Pigot, are the admirals Barrington, Hotham, Gower, Sir John Jervis, and Sir Charles Douglas.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 25.

"Since the foundation of the world, I doubt whether there ever happened a revolution so sudden and so happy as that which took place here during last week. The short space of twenty-four hours has rendered us witnesses of almost incredible events, which by annihilating those projects which made us shudder, and by entirely overthrowing the constitution of our country, would at the same time have been the ruin of a great part of the nation. Is it possible, Sir, that a country, formerly reputable for its good order, religion, and good manners, that such a country, I say, could contain beings capable of sacrificing it entirely to their ambition, and to the unbridled rage which guided them to attain (according to their ideas) a liberty and privileges they in effect possessed.

"They have spared nothing to gain their end, but, thanks to Heaven! Providence has supported the constancy of a beloved prince, to those illustrious ancestors the country owes all its grandeur and glory. Yes, Providence has rendered the efforts of a number of virtuous persons effectual, and amongst the rest, the worthy illustrious count of Bentick, lord of Rhoon, has distinguished himself in a manner which ought to make him precious in the eyes of those who love their country. In effect, he has exposed himself to the most imminent danger, through a true zeal for the welfare of the republic, and scorned the atrocious injuries thrown out against him by those who endeavoured to destroy a happy constitution; he has prevented and hindered by his wise advice the effusion of blood, which must have happened, had he not opposed it himself from a principle of virtue. He only put himself at the head of those who protected oppressed innocence, and who raised their voices (which their opponents endeavoured to stifle) to recover the rights granted to them by nature.

"I could never finish, Sir, if I was to shew all the obligations the republic lay under to this worthy man; but I fear to wound his modesty by enlarging on that subject; suffice it to say, that if ever the republic entirely recovers (as there is every reason to hope it will) from the shock it has so sensibly felt, he has greatly contributed to it; and in consequence Bentick de Rhoon deserves to be handed down to the latest posterity, as having justly merited the homages of those who were witnesses of the efforts he made to render us and our families happy."

Oct. 10. The present form of government in the United Provinces is so miserably calculated for war, being a system of such delay as is incompatible with the necessary dispatch in cases of emergency, that the Dutch, after having deposed their stadtholders, have always been obliged to elect another, with certain powers to act decisively. The pretended abuse of this power, in the case of the Dutch navy during the last war, was the first cause of the unpopularity of the stadtholder; and to this source all subsequent events to the present time are to be traced. Whether that affair was ever cleared up, future historians will find some difficulty to determine.

The coolness and hesitation of the Russian court has been for some time apparent, in their not renewing the treaty of commerce with us, which expired in 1784, and continues now only *ad libitum*. The empress being now involved in a war, which will require her to be perfectly disengaged from misunderstandings with any other court, must operate in our favour. This so obvious, that it is currently reported at Paris and Constantinople, that Sir Robert Ainslie is at the bottom of the late decisive step taken by the Porte. For this however, we have only report.

The deputation from the city of Amsterdam to the princess of Orange, was of the most humiliating nature, and cannot fail to render their high mightinesses contemptible in the eyes of all the world. They absolutely express "A hope, that the wisdom, and christian piety of that princess, will lead her royal highness not to insist upon a punishment being inflicted on the persons who were unhappily the instruments of impeding her intended journey to the Hague."

Yesterday the lord mayor went to the admiralty, and saw lord Howe, the lord chancellor, and Mr. Pitt, &c. The business with his lordship was, to desire the lord mayor to back the press warrants for the city. The lord mayor doubted their legality, and hinted his opinion, whether in the present early stage of war, there could be a necessity for them. Upon which the lord chancellor said, that his lordship might be a very good tradesman, but he was not a politician: that he (as lord chancellor) was to judge of the necessity, and as to the warrants, he pronounced them to be legal.

The lord mayor acknowledged the great weight of the opinion, but before he gave an answer to the request which had been made to him, desired to have time allowed him. The lord chancellor observed, that his lordship might take the opinion of the recorder upon the subject.

The lord mayor replied, that the recorder was out of town at present. Lord Howe said, that many seamen had taken refuge in the city. The lord mayor answered, that if his lordship would inform him in what part of the city those seamen were, they should be immediately apprehended, and brought before him, and such as were found fit and able to serve his majesty, should be immediately sent for that purpose.

Mr. Pitt said, that press warrants were legal.—The lord mayor however still doubted, and withdrew.

The lord mayor has very judiciously ordered, that all idle, disorderly people, be immediately apprehended by the peace officers, and brought before him, or some other of the city magistrates, to be dealt with according to law.

This is acting with great prudence and caution.—The measure tends to clear the city of all improper people; of all such as are the true objects of the law, for apprehension and correction.

Monday night fresh instructions were sent from lord Sydney's office to the chairman of the sessions for the county of Middlesex, requiring the justices to cause all seamen to be taken up, and sent to proper places for his majesty's service, and at the same time to be particularly vigilent and active in picking up all such persons as may appear proper objects for manning the royal navy.

The minister, however, is probably so much in the possession of the disposition of the French court, as to enable him to determine respecting their future conduct; and he will undoubtedly place Great-Britain in that state which she ought to be in on every important crisis.

Oct. 12. Notwithstanding the lenity which has been purposely, and indeed by command, shewn to the deluded populace in Holland by the duke of Brunswick, ample justice is to be done on some of the ringleaders of the conspiracies against the stadtholder; to prevent which, many of them, knowing how well they merit such an acknowledgment of services, have wisely taken their leave and repaired to Flanders.

By intelligence received by this day's post, it appears, that there is now more certainty of a war than ever.

Van Berkel, who has been particularly talmical to the cause of the stadtholder, is at last in a fair

war of meeting the reward due to his activity and zeal. This flaming patriot figured for some time among the corps diplomatique in America; and England and Holland have severally felt the effects of his labours in the cause of republicanism.

Yesterday afternoon a messenger arrived at the marquis of Carmarthen's office, Whitehall, from Paris. The dispatches were sent to the king at Windsor. It is not mentioned that any thing like a satisfactory answer has been obtained by the duke of Dorset from the French cabinet; on the contrary, they complain loudly of being forced into expensive preparations for war in a manner hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the two countries. A foreign courier came over from Calais in the same packet, who arrived yesterday at Monsr. de Barthelemy's house near Hyde Park Corner.

The best advices from France, say, that they have thirty ships of the line ready for sea. By land they are not so well prepared. They have eight battalions of infantry, but they are in great disorder. The attention paid to the navy in the late war, and since the peace, has considerably affected their army. It was broken to pieces—many of the nobility retired in disgust, and its discipline was ruined. They are now, however, taking the most effectual means for securing its strength, and certainly, as it is, it is more than a match for ours.

There has been a general embargo on all shipping in the ports of France, and they have swept their own sailors in every harbour.

According to letters from the continent, a triple alliance between Russia, the Emperor, and France, is certainly on the tapis, and in great forwardness. France in this case gives up the Turks, for which she is to have a great share of the Levant trade guaranteed to her by the other contracting powers, when the Turk is driven out of Europe. The chief matter in question is, who shall possess the imperial city of Constantinople.

The Hebe frigate which lately peeped into Brest, and of consequence brought some private intelligence to government, has sailed again, in company with two men of war of 74 guns; from which the conjecture is, that they are gone in quest of the two men of war that lately sailed from Brest.

The chevalier de St. Hypolite, one of the French captains who distinguished himself in a very particular manner during the last war (and to whose very superior address the safety of some capital ships of the French fleet, part of compte de Grasse's, after the engagement with the British squadron under Rodney, &c. was in a great measure attributed) is said to be commander of the squadron which lately sailed from Brest, that were followed for some time by captain Thornborough in the Hebe frigate. They are the Le Broglio of 64 guns, L'Argonaute of 36, La Pracienſe of 28, La Pandore of 26, La Pucine of 14. To what quarter they were bound is not known; but it is conceived to the West Indies, or the coast of Africa.

Oct. 16. The following are some particulars respecting Mr. Grenville's late negociation:—Mr. Grenville went over to Paris with instructions to communicate to the ministry, that, in consequence of the alarming crisis, to which the dissentions in Holland had at last arrived, the court of Great-Britain had begun to arm, in order to be prepared to act with effect upon any event, it being her unalterable resolution to see the prince of Orange restored to the stadtholdership with all its former powers and prerogatives; that the object of his journey was to make known to France, that England by her preparations, meant nothing hostile to that country; but that, on the contrary, she wished nothing so much as to improve the amicable understanding that happily subsisted between the two nations. To which the French minister answered briefly, that he would lay before the king, his master, Mr. Grenville's communication; but that he believed he might venture to take upon himself to say at once, that it could not be otherwise than pleasing to the king of France to receive such friendly assurances from England, of the intentions of her extraordinary armaments. Upon this, Mr Grenville and the French minister parted, and no further notice was taken of the matter for three days, when Mr. Grenville demanded another interview, in which he declared to the French minister his intention of returning immediately to England, and wished to know what answer he was to carry back to his court; to which the minister replied, that he had been charged with nothing particular upon the subject; that, however, since he was pressed, he would be free to declare from himself, that he thought the conduct of England in first arming without avowing any purpose, and then sending a notification of her intentions, seemed as if she thought there would be little occasion for her interference in Holland, whose affairs must be considered by every sober person as finally settled, and therefore she would give France a genteel challenge to the combat, for which England thought that she was altogether unprepared and unable; but that he would assure Mr. Grenville, that whatever the situation of France might be, and however much she might desire the continuance of peace, she would meet the wishes of Great Britain in any way, and for that purpose, she would also prepare herself to act with effect in any event. And he concluded with saying, That as the king of France was to leave Paris in a few days on a party of pleasure, he begged leave to refer all matters between the two countries to their ordinary ambassadors. In a few days afterwards, the king and his minister, as if to avoid Mr. Grenville, went to the distance of 70 miles, to shoot pheasants.

Oct. 18. By the mails of yesterday, the following gallant action is confirmed, of which some imperfect account had been received.

"A Russian frigate sailed from Cherson to Sebastobolis in Crimea, and not knowing of the declaration of war, was suddenly attacked by 8 Turkish vessels, one of which was of the line, and two others frigates; the rest armed transports. Notwithstanding this unequal engagement, the Russian vessel not only did not receive any damage, but actually kept up such a fire on the Turks, as obliged him to quit the seas: the Russian captain with seven glorious wounds he had received, had the satisfaction to see them fly before him, and afterwards came in triumph into the harbour of Sebastobolis."

Oct. 19. The volunteers of Ireland have given notice, that, "the general appearance of hostilities, and the preparations necessary for their defence of king and country, which wisdom and prudence suggest, demand, in a very special manner, the united efforts of all good subjects." The different volunteer corps are therefore immediately to be renewed, by which means a great part of the army now in Ireland may be sent abroad, if necessary.

Extract of a letter from Clevis, October 5.

"Seven countrymen of Oudebeyerland, who were taken up at Dordt, and condemned to be hanged, for the crime of being attached to the ancient constitution, were on the arrival of the Prussian army, as likewise those confined at the Hague for the same crime, set at liberty; among the number was the unfortunate Maurand."

A letter from Amsterdam, October 12, says, "This day Messrs. Hope, Muilman, and a number of great merchants, went upon 'Change, with an intention of making known that all was settled on the old footing in favour of the stadtholder, for which purpose, they took Orange cockades from their pockets, which they put in their hats. This proceeding raised a mob which became very riotous, and ended in the killing of several soldiers and seven Jews, besides wounding many others. Information thereof being sent to the duke of Brunswick, he immediately, (notwithstanding the capitulation) sent in 500 Prussian troops to prevent further tumult. However we expect a bad night.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 8.

"The duke of Dorset, ambassador from the court of London, is again arrived in this metropolis, Mr. Eden leaves us to-morrow or Wednesday. We have no expectation of seeing Mr. Grenville any more, he having fulfilled, we expect, the whole of his commission. The duke will now be the sole negotiator. Every thing now looks like war; notwithstanding it is hoped, there will be no rupture between France and England."

The last letters from Cadiz mention, that a large French ship armed en flute, from Brest to Toulon, loaded with all kinds of naval stores, was lately taken by the Algerine within four hours sail of that place, after a bloody massacre on both sides, and brought safe to Algiers; they likewise mention, that the Algerine captain was shot through the head at the first onset by a musket ball, as he was giving the word of command, and that all the principal officers, with a great number of men, were killed in the action.

Oct. 25. Authentic information was received on Saturday last from Holland—the affairs of that distracted republic are not likely to be so speedily restored to tranquillity as it was generally expected.—When M. de Thulemeyer, the Prussian ambassador at the Hague, first delivered the memorial that contained the intimation of that monarch's intended interference in the concerns of the states, nothing was said or written upon the subject, as to the motives for his conduct, beyond the mere wish to obtain reparation to the princess of Orange for the insult she had received; since the surrender of Amsterdam, however, a different language has been held.

On a suggestion being thrown out to the duke of Brunswick, since the capitulation of that place, that it would tend to restore quiet, if the Prussian army were to retire from the city, M de Thulemeyer sent a regular official intimation to the magistrates, that it was the determination of his master not to quit Amsterdam until every farthing of the expence he had incurred in consequence of his preparations was fully paid; at the same time rating the amount of this expenditure upon a most enormous scale.

This has thrown the council of Amsterdam into the utmost consternation. They cannot order the payment of the money, without regular authority from the states, and by their refusal, are exposed to the daily hazard of the plunder of the soldiery.—On their declining to advance the sum demanded, M. de Thulemeyer informed them, he should publish a manifesto, declaratory of the purposes and resolutions of his master. On the interposition, however, of the princess of Orange, this violent measure was suspended till the ministers of the court of London should have been consulted. Accordingly a council was held yesterday in the evening; and two extraordinary messengers were dispatched, one to the king of Prussia, at Berlin, and another to Sir J. Harris, at the Hague.

The melancholy alternatives, which this unforeseen conduct on the part of the king of Prussia, presents to the states, are these: If that monarch perseveres in his determination to enforce his demand, the city of Amsterdam will be exposed (to speak mildeniently) to the horrors of a military contribution; the cause of the house of Orange will be rendered unpopular; and the hostile faction be encouraged and countenanced in soliciting the immediate interference of the court of France, to rescue them from so unexpected an exaction. If, on the other hand, he fails in getting the money, which he evidently wants at present, and acquiesces in the non-payment, he will probably withdraw his troops not only from Amsterdam, but from the territories of the states entirely, and leave the contending parties to fight it out as well as they can. In that case, it is not apparent that any one thing he has yet done will have much operation in composing the unhappy distractions of the republic.

BOSTON, *December* 24.

We hear that a vessel, arrived at Portsmouth from the West-Indies, brings intelligence that the English islands are open to the Americans, in consequence of the expectations of war.

Wednesday arrived here the schooner Jack, captain Sargent, in 59 days from Croisic, in France. The captain informs, that at that port every thing wore the aspect of war—that though an inconsiderable town, 1100 troops were marched in for its defence—that the cannon were mounted, &c.—that reports were, that Amsterdam had surrendered—that an English frigate was continually cruising off Brest—that his most Christian majesty had demanded of the court of Berlin, that the troops be withdrawn from Holland.

By captain Avery, who arrived here in a brig from Halifax on Thursday, we learn that preparations for a speedy war, are making at that place—that the officers of the troops were recruiting the regiments to the war establishment, &c.

Dec. 28. Accounts by Wednesday's mail, are received, which mention, that the inhabitants of Kentucky, who, for several years past, and almost from the time of their first settlement, have been disturbed and harrassed by their neighbours the Indians, are now realizing and enjoying, in their fullest extent, the invaluable blessings of civil society, peace and plenty. Our accounts further say, that the population of that country daily increases, so that in a few years, in case they are not contented with the Spaniards with-holding from them the free navigation of the great Mississippi, by them denominated the Father of Rivers, they will, in all probability, seek and redress this great grievance by driving, with a numerous host of freemen, the slaves to tyranny from their strong holds on that river, and establish themselves in glory on the ruin of their oppressors.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gottenburgh (Sweden) to a gentleman in this town, dated November 4, 1787.

"Since writing, every ounce of hemp in town is bought up for the English, so that no supplies of that article will be at market before next July.

"Our letters just arrived from Germany, breathe nothing but war between the king of Prussia and the emperor, and the same between France, England and Holland.

"You will have heard that the Turks have already declared war against the Russians, who will call on the court of Vienna for assistance."

Dec. 29. How far credence is to be given to the various accounts received from Europe, we cannot positively determine——One vessel brings an account that PEACE is re-established—another that WAR is unavoidable. We wait with impatience for the confirmation of one or the other of these accounts.

The paragraph a few weeks since inserted, mentioning, that the British West-India islands are opened to our trade, is said to be contradicted by a letter from London, dated Oct. 3, in the following paragraph: "We are assured on the part of government that orders are sending to the governors of our islands to use their own discretion in admitting articles from the foreign islands under present circumstances.

NEW-YORK, *January* 1.

On Saturday last arrived in this port, the ship George, captain Hunter, in 56 days from Greenock in Scotland, by whom Glasgow and Edinburgh papers are received to the 24th of October, and also from London.

No war is yet declared between the courts of Versailles and London. Mr. Grenville's negociation, it seems, has not been satisfactory. It appears that the requisitions of the court of London were, a dismemberment of the garrison at the Cape of Good Hope, and Trincomale, and the demolition of the works at Cherbourg. If this be the case, and France be not sunk to her lowest ebb, with respect to finance, the greatest presumption is, that a formal declaration of war will take place early in the spring. For Holland, an apparent pusillanimous surrender of all to the prince stadtholder has reinstated her in a kind of peace.

We hear that insurance on goods from England to Halifax, in consequence of the expected war, is advanced to 25 per cent.

A late London paper mentions, that the underwriters have considerably raised the premiums on homeward-bound merchant ships, apprehensive that a serious blow had already been struck in some of the distant dependencies of the British empire—and that the policies of insurance, giving ten guineas to receive one hundred, if hostilities commence between England and France within three months, were [illegible]

one at thirty guineas, to receive one hundred. Policies to this effect were done a month ago for five guineas each.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 5.

Extract of a letter, dated Kingston, (Jamaica) November 12, 1787, *received by the Live-Oak, captain Irvine.*

"There has been a hurricane at the Bay of Honduras which has done much damage.

"We expect nothing else but a war with the French; the king's ships here are all getting in readiness, and impressing seamen, to have them full manned. The packet sailed this morning for England, with a frigate to convey her through the windward passage."

Captain M'Clenachan, who arrived at Marcus Hook in 36 days from Dominica, says, that between four and five thousand sailors and negroes were daily employed in fortifying that island—That five sail of British men of war were arrived at Antigua—That there was a very hot press there, and in other of the Leeward Islands—That two French frigates were seen cruising off Dominica several days before captain M'Clenachan sailed.

By captain Mahowny, in three weeks from Halifax, arrived at the Piers, Portsmouth, we are informed, that admiral Sawyer, in a 50 gun ship and 4 or 5 frigates and sloops of war were at that place, that every exertion that possibly could be made, were by erecting fortifications, &c. and mounting guns on those already made.

RICHMOND, *December* 22.

We are credibly informed, that Mrs. Tabb of Kingston parish in Gloucester county, has in her possession a small stone, that has the efficacy of attraction so powerful as to extract poison; and we are authorised to mention two trials which have been made on this valuable curiosity, viz. Mr. Lewis Wood, of Gloucester, had a son bit by a dog supposed to be mad. (Mr. Wood confined the dog until he was quite raving and his madness sufficiently proved.) Mrs. Tabb applied the stone to the place affected, and in a short time the child got perfectly well.—Mr Thomas Debnam, of Gloucester had a negro bit, which he carried to Mrs. Tabb, to try the virtue of her stone; he at the same time told her he could not believe it had such power, to prove the virtue thereof, she desired him to wound the negro in a part distant from the place and bind the stone thereon for a short time but it would not stick, he then told him to bind it on the place that was bit and it stuck as tight as a blister plaister, until it was *full* charged with poison, and then fell off: they put it into a vessel filled with clear water, and in a short time they discovered the water to be very much coloured, the stone was taken out, wiped dry and applied to the place again, and repeated until the poison was all extracted; the negro is now perfectly recovered.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 10.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
December 12, 1787.

WHEREAS an appeal is now depending in the court of appeals, on the question, whether the purchasers of confiscated property since the consolidating act, can pay their annual interest in specie certificates, made receiveable for the principal due for the said purchases. And whereas a resolution has passed the legislature, to stop all actions and executions against the debtors of said property, purchased since the consolidating act, till the court of appeals shall determine thereon. And whereas from the distant situation of many debtors from the seat of government, who are interested in said question, may not be of the determination of said question, and may be subject to immediate execution, before they have an opportunity of paying said interest:

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to suspend and stop all actions and executions against said debtors, till six weeks after the court of appeals shall determine thereon, on the appeal now depending before them for that purpose.—And that this resolution be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That the said appeal shall not, on any pretence, be continued longer then to the end of two courts after the meeting of said court, the month of October last past.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the SENATE, December 12, 1787:
Read and assented to.

By order,
J. DORSEY, clk.

January 11, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Randale's tavern, in Upper Marlborough, on the 5th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for the benefit of the creditors of John Halkerston,

THREE negroes, a woman and child, and a girl about fourteen years old, some household furniture, a spinnet, a horse, and a milch cow. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Halkerston is requested at Upper Marlborough on the fifth of February.

January 16, 1788.

FROM the badness of the weather, the sale of household and kitchen furniture, late of Thomas Stone, Esq; in the city of Annapolis, is unavoidably postponed until Saturday next, when it will certainly begin at ten o'clock.

M. J. STONE, }
G. R. BROWN, } executors.

THE ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis are respectfully informed, that the following goods are for sale, at the house of Mrs. Mary Reynolds, near the church, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash only, as the owner intends returning to Ireland, viz.

Sprigged and tamboured muslins 6-4 wide.
Plain book and jaconet 4-4 and 6-4 ditto.
Book and jaconet handkerchiefs 4-4 and 5-4 ditto.
With a few pieces of like Irish linens and thick cambricks.

January 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the seventh day of April next, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in convention, agreeably to a resolve of the general assembly.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law empowering the justices of St. Mary's county court to levy a sum of money yearly for the maintenance of her son Ballekiah, who is insane.

ELIZABETH WATHEN.

Annapolis, January 14, 1788.

WHEREAS the partnership of COX and BEVERIDGE is dissolved, they request all persons indebted to them to call and pay off their respective accounts, and all those who have claims against them are desired to bring them in that they may be settled as soon as possible; they hope that due attention will be paid to this notice, as their situation will admit of no delay.

Annapolis, January 17, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Robinson, late overseer of the poor house of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, or settlement, and those who have claims upon the said estate, are likewise desired to state the same without delay, that they may be settled as soon as possible, by

RICHARD OWEN, }
JAMES ROYSTON, } Executors.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on Thursday, 27th of December, 1787, a sorrel GELDING, with a star in his forehead, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, shod all fours, paces, trots and gallops, has no brand. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive four dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ADAM MILLER.

Anne-Arundel county, West river, January 15, 1788.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Watkins, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, neither docked or branded, about five years old, has four white feet, and shod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

January 4, 1788.

By virtue of a mortgage from Richard Scott, of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, to the highest bidder, in George-town, on Friday the 15th day of February next,

TWO very valuable young negro men, and on the 22d day of the same month will be sold, at Elk-Ridge Landing, one negro woman and two likely negro boys, to satisfy a debt due from said Scott to us.

BERNARD O'NEILL,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Upper Marlborough, January 3, 1788.

To be SOLD, on Monday the twenty-first of this month,

A VALUABLE negro fellow, aged about twenty-two years. Credit will be given for eighteen months, on giving bond with approved security.

AMELIA WEEMS.

St. Mary's county, January 1, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Townshend Eden, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having just claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in without delay, regularly authenticated, that they may be settled as soon as possible. All applications for payment or settlement to be made to Walter Stone, at Port-Tobacco.

BETTY ANNE EDEN, administratrix.
WALTER STONE, administrator.

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Has just imported, in the KITTY, captain MOORE from BOURDEAUX,

A QUANTITY of old Coniac brandy, a few cases claret (vintage 1783), handsome dark ground chintzes, and fine cambrick, to be sold at his store on the Dock.

He has likewise for sale British mold candles, and fine East-India coffee.

January 1, 1788.

Notice to Pilots.

THE board appointed by act of assembly to examine and license pilots, within this state, do hereby give notice, that the board will sit at Mr. Thomas De Witt's coffee house, in Baltimore-town, from the first to the last day of February next, to examine any person who shall apply for a license as a pilot.

By order of the board,
WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

The following abstracts from the law, are published for the information of such persons as intend to apply for examination and license as pilots.

1st. "Every person who desires to be examined, must produce, from the court of the county where he resides, a certificate of his honesty and good behaviour, and he must pay thirty-five shillings, current money.

2d. "If upon public examination, the person applying appears to the board of sufficient ability, skill and experience, the board is to grant him one of three kinds of licences for one year, either to pilot vessels of any draught of water, or vessels of not exceeding twelve feet draught, or of vessels of not exceeding nine feet draught.—No person to be licensed as a first-rate pilot, unless he hath employed himself for at least three years in the business of piloting vessels of any draught, or unless he hath served at least four years as an apprentice to the business of piloting.

3d. "No person shall act as a pilot, although licensed, unless he, or the company to which he belongs, shall keep one sufficient boat of twenty-six feet keel streight rabbet, at the least, decked and well found; and not more than three pilots can be in company.

4th. "Every pilot, on being licensed, is to give bond, with good security, in penalty of two hundred pounds current money, for the faithful discharge of his duty, agreeably to act of assembly.

5th. "Every merchant vessel of nine feet, or upwards, coming from sea, shall take the first pilot who offers below the Horse-Shoe, or pay him half pilotage to the first port; and every merchant vessel of the same draught of water, going to sea, shall receive the first pilot who applies, or pay him half pilotage to the Capes; and every vessel having no pilot, who shall follow a vessel that has a pilot, shall pay him half pilotage.

6th. "Rates of pilotage as follows, to wit: From the Capes to Baltimore-town, eight shillings and nine-pence current money, and from Baltimore-town to the Capes, seven shillings and six-pence for every half foot of water the vessel shall draw: From the mouth of Patowmack to George-town, and from George-town to the mouth of Patowmack, there is to be an addition of one fifth to the above rates; for less distance in the same proportion. No allowance for any supernumerary inches under six."

By order of the board,
WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the 6th day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ANDREW BRYSON, Thomas Bowie, Annapolis; Chandeler Brent, Goose-Creek; Richard Bolton, St. Mary's county; George Briscoe, Patuxent.

Jeremiah T. Chase (4), Benjamin Chew, Annapolis; David Carcaud (2), Patuxent; Peter Chaille, Worcester county; Alexander Corbett, Kent-county; Samuel Chamberlaine, Talbot county.

Gabriel Duvall, Annapolis; Dyson, Bruce and Co. Allen's Fresh; George Day, Nottingham.

Samuel Flowers, Annapolis; William Fitzhugh, jun. Patuxent; John Forbes (3), Benedict.

Thomas Gaffaway, —— Gibson, Annapolis; Joseph Galloway, West river; James Graham, Port-Tobacco; Joseph Spiers Gabbott, Nottingham; James Gordon, Dorchester county; Richard Graves, Kent county.

Sarah Harrison, Edward Hall, West river; Richard B Hall (2), Collington Meadows.

Thomas Johnson (2), Thomas Jennings, Annapolis; William Johnson, care of Solomon Sparrow, near South river church.

Philip Key, St. Mary's county; J. Kenna, jun. Port-Tobacco.

John Lloyd, care of Joseph Clark, Annapolis.

Timothy M'Carty, Michael Murphy, Annapolis; James M'Kever, St. Mary's county; rev. Joseph Messenger, St. John's parish, Maryland; capt. Mich. Marchall, Benedict; Jonathan Morgan, Calvert county; James Murray, Cambridge; Henry Miles, Somerset county.

Seneca Nelson, Leonard-town.

John Plummer, West river; Mrs. Parkinson, near Chester mill, Queen-Anne's county.

John Rogers (4), David Ross (2), Thomas Rutland, Thomas Ridout, James Ringgold, Elizabeth Robison, Annapolis; Mrs. Rankin, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Reynolds, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Richard Smith, near Queen-Anne; Joseph Sims, near Port-Tobacco; John Stewart, Somerset county; capt. Hugh Sherwood, Oxford.

John Thompson, care of Wallace and Muir, John Chew Thomas, Annapolis; John Thomas, Upper Marlborough; Peter Thomson (2), Stephen Tarlton, St. Mary's county.

John Underwood (2), Annapolis.

John Walsh, Annapolis; Betty Williams, Somerset county; Theodore Wederstrand, Queen-Anne's county.

Notley Young (3), Newport, Maryland.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about five feet high, a sick mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he could, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Ewan of Baltimore, Robert Coulter, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels. 9

Annapolis, October 17, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED, in the ship WILLING TOM, captain JEFFERY, from London, and to be sold wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY and CO.

At their stores in Annapolis, Port-Tobacco, Queen-Anne on Patuxent,

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season; also a quantity of porter, old port, sherry and carcavelle wine in bottles.

N. B. A general assortment of British cordage and sail duck. 14

August 21, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, all that *Tract of land*, called *Beall's Plantation*, and *Bateman's Field*, (being part of *Snowden's Reputation Supported*) containing from a late survey 676¼ acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stables, tobacco-house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will shew the premises; also at Messrs. William Paterson, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia. 17

PICKLED HERRINGS.

A FEW BARRELS, of the first quality, to be sold by

JOHN RANDALL. 16

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—It caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril. 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, intends to petition the justices of the said county at their next sitting, to be liberated from his creditors, under the act of assembly.

JAMES DURGIN. 7

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

A Geographical and Topographical

HISTORY OF AMERICA,

Containing, exclusive of the History of South-America:

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the thirteen United States of America, generally and individually.

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so arduous, so necessary, and expensive a publication, the Author can only assure a generous and spirited public, whose indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation which could impede his progress in completing this great work with care and precision.

Independent of that assistance necessarily derived from a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention, as well as duty, to collect information from seminaries of learning and men of letters, wherever dispersed in the respective states

CONTENTS.

The history of South-America.
The history of North-America.
The history of every state in the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals and records as may appear conducive to complete an historical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a biographical form; as the life, death and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itself*, at his hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes, each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new letter—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as possible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. These volumes will contain, exclusive of maps, a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the Abbe Saviero Clavigero's new history of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will then go to press, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. This is to contain a map of the western territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above described, gentlemen, disposed to continue subscribers in supporting the continuation of this history, are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a barrister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a traveller in America. 7

Charles county, December 7, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the honourable Richard Lee, Esq; deceased, late of the county aforesaid, are desired to make speedy settlement of their accounts, either by payment or giving bonds with security, and by renewment of bonds already given, with security; and those who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated; if due regard is not paid to the above notice, suits will be commenced, by

GRACE LEE, } admxs. of
ALICE LEE, } Richard Lee. 5

December 21, 1787.

ON the petition of James Burnes, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Burnes, that the 12th day of February next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 6

December 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

GEORGE MACCALLEY. 6X

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alpheus Beal and Josiah Beal, mean to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law to make good their title to a tract of land, purchased by them of Silas Simkin, by the name of Good-will. 5

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, (on three years credit,) and possession immediately given,

PART of that valuable and well known tract of land, called White-Hall, containing 244½ acres, the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, and fine tobacco, situated within 21 miles of Annapolis, 25 of Baltimore, and 9 of Queen-Anne; any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises on or before the day of sale, by applying to John Watkins, living on the premises; also all the personal estate of said Watkins, consisting of sundry negroes, men, women and children; horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep; a variety of household furniture and plantation utensils; cash must be paid for all sums under five pounds, bond with approved security will be required for all above. All persons having claims against John Watkins, on his own account, (also as executor of his father) are requested to bring them in; those indebted are once more desired to make payment, to

HENRY HALL, trustee for John Watkins 8X

December 24, 1787.

FOR SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on colonel Lloyd's plantation, Severn river, the first Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE SLAVES. 8

ARTHUR BRYAN.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of BOTH HOUSES. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to discharge his debts, intends to apply to the justices of Anne Arundel county adjourned court, to be held in January next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed the last session of assembly. HENRY SCOTT. 8X

December 8, 1787.

ALL persons in any manner interested, are required to take notice, that a suit is commenced in the court of chancery by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, assignee of Edward Stevenson, to obtain a conveyance of the legal title to the said Charles Carroll of and in two hundred and ninety-one acres of land, more or less, part of a tract or parcel of land called Fell's Enjoyment, lying and being in Frederick county, according to a contract for the sale thereof to the said Stevenson, made on the tenth day of March, 1774, by a certain Henry Thompson, as attorney and on behalf of Allen Pearson of Liverpool, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, the said Charles Carroll being ready to pay the purchase money now due on the said contract to the state of Maryland, or to such person or persons entitled by law to receive the same. 5

Talbot, November 24, 1787.

I WINN WINSHIP, of the county of Talbot and state of Maryland, do intend to petition the honourable the general assembly of the said state, praying an act may pass to annul the marriage with my wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have any objection, are desired to take proper notice of the same. 5

November 21, 1787.

ON the petition of George Dent, of Washington county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the ninth day of January next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 6

TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

ELLICOTT'S

ALMANACKS,

For the year of Lord 1788.

To those whom it may concern.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to discharge their respective balances without delay, those who have it not in their power to pay are requested to give bond or note with security if required; as this is a reasonable request, those who do not comply with the above terms by the first day of February next, suits will be commenced against without respect to persons.

CORNELIUS MILLS. 3X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.